

### III Finals of the Chinese Phonetic System

a	啊	i	衣	u	乌	ü	迂
ä		ia		ua			
o	喔	iy	呀	x'y	蛙		
ö				uo	窝		
e		ie	耶	x'c		ue	约
ai	鹅	ie					
ai	哀			uai	歪		
ei	欸			uei	威		
ao	熬	iao	腰				
ou	欧	iou	忧				
an	安	ian	烟	uan	弯	uan	冤
en	恩	in	因	uen	温	ün	晕
ang	昂	iang	央	uang	汪		
eng	亨的韵母	ing	英	ueng	翁		
ong	轰的韵母	iong	雍				

(1) “知、蚩、诗、日、资、雌、思”等字的韵母用 i。

The finals of such words as 知, 蚩, 詩, 日, 資, 雌, 思 are 1.

(2) 韵母儿写成 er, 用做韵尾的时候写成 r。

3) 韵母 *se* 单用的时候写成 *ê*。

The final  $\mathfrak{t}$  if used alone is written as  $\hat{e}$ .

4) i 行的韵母, 前面没有声母的时候, 写成 yi (衣), ye (耶), yao (腰), you (优), yan (烟), yin (因), yang (央), ying (英), yong (雍)。  
The final i is written as yi (衣), ya (呀), ye (耶), yao (腰), you (优), yan (烟), yin (因), yang (央), ying (英), yong (雍) if there are no initials before it.

The final u is written as wu (乌), wa (蛙), wo (窝), wei (威), wen (弯), weng (翁).

## 附录

汉语拼音方案

# The Chinese Phonetic System

字母表

## I The Chinese Phonetic Alphabet

字母名称	Aa	Bb	Cc	Dd	Ee	Ff	Gg
	ア ヤ	カ バ	カ サ	カ ダ	エ	フェ	ゲ
	Hh	ヒ フ	ヒ フ	カ ダ	リ セ	ム メ	ナ ネ
	Oo	オ カ	ク カ	リ ダ	ス セ	ト テ	ノ
	Uu	ウ カ	ウ カ	ク ダ	ヤ セ	ツ テ	
	X		ウ カ	ク ダ	ヤ セ	ツ テ	

v 只用来拼写外来语、少数民族语言和方言。  
字母的手写体依照拉丁字母的一般书写习惯。

V only used for the spelling of foreign language, minority language, and dialect. The handwritten form of the Chinese alphabet adopts the common written habit of Latin alphabet.

表  
母  
聲  
二

### II Initials of the Chinese Phonetic System

b	玻	p	坡	m	摸	f	佛	d	得	t	特	n	纳	勒
g	哥	k	科	h	喝			j	基	q	欺	x	希	
zh	知	ch	蚩	sh	诗	r	日	z	资	c	雌	s	思	

在给汉字注音的时候,为了使拼式简短, zh ch sh 可以省作 z c s。

When spelling the Chinese characters, zh ch and sh can be written in the shortened form of ǎ ĉ š.

## B

## BA

八 bā ㄅㄚˊ 数目字 the Chinese numeral 'eight'

扒 bā ㄅㄚˊ ① 抓住, 把着 hold on to; cling to: ~ 着栏杆 bāzhe lánɡān hold on to the railing / ~ 着树枝 bāzhe shùzhī cling to the branch of the tree ② 刨开, 挖 rake; dig up: 城墙 ~ 了个豁口 chéngqiáng bāle ge huōkǒu a breach was made in the city wall [扒拉 - la] 拨动 push lightly: ~ 算盘 bāla suànpán move the beads of an abacus up and down / ~ ~ 开众人 bāla kāi zhòngren push aside the crowd of people ③ 剥, 脱 strip off; take off: ~ 皮 bāpí shell; peel / ~ 下衣裳 bāxià yīshang take off the clothes

④ pá 见 489 页 See p. 489

叭 bā ㄅㄚˊ 拟声词 onomatopoeia: ~ 的一声, 弦断了 Bā de yī shēng, xián duàn le. The string broke with a snap.

耙 bā ㄅㄚˊ 无齿的耙子 rakes without the tooth-like part

巴 bā ㄅㄚˊ ① 黏结着的东西 something that clings to: 锅 ~ 锅 bāguōba ② (方 dial.) 粘住, 依附 in the East on cling to, stick to sth else: 饭 ~ 锅了 Fàn bāguō le. The rice stuck to the rust to the pot. / 爬山虎 ~ 在墙上 Páshānhǔ bā zài qiángshàng. The ivy clings to the wall. ③ (方 dial.) 贴近 be close to; be next to: 前不 ~ 村, 后不 ~ 店 qián bù bā cūn, hòu bù bā diàn with no village ahead and no inn behind i. e. be stranded in an unin-

habited area [巴结 - jie] 奉承, 谄媚 curry favor with; fawn on ④ 巴望, 盼望, 期望 look forward to; earnestly wish: ~ 不得马上返回战岗位 bāwùde mǎshàng fǎnhuí zhànghòu gāngwèi be only too anxious to go back to one's fighting post ⑤ Ba, 古代国名, 在今重庆市一带 name of an ancient state in the area around present day Chongqing ⑥ (ba) 词尾 word 1. 在名词后 as the ending of a noun: 尾巴 wěiba tail 2. 在动词后 as the ending of a verb: 眨 ~ 眼 zhǎba yǎn blink; wink / 试 ~ 试 shìba shìba have a try 3. 在形容词后 as the ending of an adjective: 干 ~ 干 gānba shriveled; withered / 皱 ~ 皱 zhòuba wrinkled ⑦ 压强单位名, 符号 b unit of pressure intensity, symbol b

芭 bā ㄅㄚˊ [芭蕉 - jiāo] 多年生草本植物, 叶宽大, 叶和茎的纤维可编绳索。果实也叫芭蕉, 跟香蕉相似, herb with wide and large leaves. The fibre of its leaves and stem can be used to make strings. Its fruit is also called bājiāo, which is similar to a banana.

吧 bā ㄅㄚˊ 拟声词, 同“叭”onom. Same as “叭”: ~ 啞 (dā) bādā click / ~ 唧 (jī) bāji squeak / ~ 的一声 bā de yī shēng with a snap

④ ba 见 13 页 See p. 13

芭 bā ㄅㄚˊ ① 山 of the Zhuang Nationality 石山 rock mountain [岜关岭 - guān lǐng] 地名, 在广西壮族自治区扶绥县 a place in Fusui County in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

疤 bā ㄅㄚˊ ① 疤痕 (la), 伤口或疮平复以后留下的痕迹 scar, the mark left by healed wound or a skin ulcer: 疤 ~ 疤 chuāngbā scar / 好了伤口忘了疼 (喻不重视经验教训) hǎo le shāngbā wàngle téng forget the pain once the wound is healed (fig. forget

the bitter past when released from one's suffering) ② 器物上像疤的痕迹 scar-like marks on implements

笆 bā ㄅㄚˊ 用竹子、柳条等编成的一种东西, 用途和席箔差不多 sth. made of bamboo and willow branches, much the same as a mat: ~ 门 bāmén bamboo or twig door / ~ 篓 bālǒu round-bottomed basket

把 bā ㄅㄚˊ (方 dial.) 饼类食物 cakes (叠 redup.): 玉米 ~ yùmǐ bāba corn cake

鲃 bā ㄅㄚˊ 鱼名。体侧扁或略呈圆筒形, 生活在淡水中, 分布在我国华南和西南地区 Chinese dace (Garra Orientalis) a kind of fish of flat or somewhat cylindrical body, living in fresh water in South China and South-east China.

捌 bā ㄅㄚˊ “八”字的大写 capital of the numeral eight (used for the character of eight on cheques etc. to avoid mistakes or alterations)

拔 bā ㄅㄚˊ ① 抽, 拉出, 连根拽 (zhuài) 出 pull; pull out; uproot: ~ 草 bā cǎo pull up weeds / ~ 牙 bā yá pull out a tooth / ~ 毛不 ~ yīmáo-bùbǎo unwilling even to give up a hair (喻吝啬) (fig. very stingy) / 不能自 ~ bù néng zìbá unable to extricate oneself (from one's plight) ② 夺取军事上的据点 capture or seize a military stronghold: 连 ~ 数城 lián bā shù chéng take several cities successively / ~ 去敌人的据点 báqù dírén de jùdiǎn seize the stronghold of the enemy [拔河 - hé] 一种集体游戏, 人数相等的两队, 对拽一条大绳, 把对方拽过界线 (代替河), 就算胜利 tug of war, a kind of collective game between two groups of people pulling against each other at opposite ends of a rope. If one group pulls the other group over the dividing line, (as the boundary river), it wins ③ 吸出 suck

芭把耙拔拔拔拔拔把 bā-bā 11

out: ~ 毒 bádú draw out pus by applying a plaster to the affected part / ~ 火罐 bǎ huǒguǎn cupping ③ 挑选, 提升 select; promote: 选 ~ 人才 xuǎnbá réncái select talented people [提拔 - tí] ~ 挑选人员使担任更重要的职务 promote a person to a more important position ④ 超出 surpass: 出类 ~ 萃 (人才出众) chūlèi-báocú stand out from one's fellows (a person of exceptional ability or striking appearance) [海拔 - hǎi] ~ 地面超出海平面的高度 elevation; height above sea level

芨 bá ㄅㄚˊ 草根 grass root

腓 bá ㄅㄚˊ 大腿上的毛 hair on one's thigh

拔 bá ㄅㄚˊ [菰 - qió] 落叶藤本植物, 叶子多为卵圆形, 茎有刺, 花黄绿色, 浆果红色。根茎可入药 chinroot greenbrier, a kind of deciduous liana with mostly egg-shaped leaves, thorny stem, yellow-green flowers and red berries. The roots and stems can be used in medicine.

跋 bá ㄅㄚˊ ① 翻过山岭 cross mountains: 长途 ~ 涉 chángtú bāshè make a long, arduous journey; trudge a long distance; trek a long way (喻行路辛苦) (fig. the hardships of traveling) ② 写在文章、书籍等后面的短文, 多是评介内容的 postscript (to an article or a book, mostly comment and review of the article or book)

[跋扈 - hù] 骄傲而专横 proud and bossy; arrogant and domineering

魃 bá ㄅㄚˊ [旱魃 - hàn] 传说中造成旱灾的鬼怪 (in legend) the demon of drought

跋 bá ㄅㄚˊ 见 662 页“跋”字条“跋跋 (tuó -)” See tuóbá under entry of “tuó”, p. 662

把 bā ㄅㄚˊ ① 拿, 抓住 hold; grasp: 两手 ~ 住门 liǎng shǒu

and harmonious in sound ③偶然 by chance, by accident; occasionally: ~ 发事件 ǒu fā shìjiàn an accident; an accidental event [偶然—rán] 不经带, 不是必然的 occasionally; accidentally: ~ 去一次 ǒurán qù yī cì go there once in a while/ 这些成就的取得绝不是 ~ 的 Zhèxiē chéngjiù de quǎdé jué búshì ǒurán de. It is not accidental that we have made these achievements.

**漚** ǒu 又 长时间地浸泡 soak; steep: ~ 麻 ǒumá ret flax or hemp

① ǒu 见 487 页 See p. 487

**漚** (漚) ǒu 又 故意惹人恼怒, 或使人发笑, 逗弄 irritate; annoy: 你别 ~ 人了 Nǐ bié ǒurén le. Don't annoy me./ ~ 得他直冒火 ǒu de tā zhí màohuǒ It irritated him so much that he flew into anger. [愠气—qì] 闹别扭, 生闷气 be difficult and sulky: 不要 ~ 不要 ~ búyào ǒuqì Don't sulk.

**藕** ǒu 又 ①两个人在一起耕地 (of two persons) plough side by side ②同“偶” Same as “偶” (ǒu) ③

**藕** ǒu 又 莲的地下茎, 肥大而有节, 中间有许多管状小孔, 可以吃 lotus root, the fat edible stock of lotus

~ 山 pā shān climb a mountain/~ 树 pá shù climb a tree/ 猴子 ~ 竿 hóuzi pá gān The monkey is climbing a pole.

**耙** pá 又 同“耙” (pá) Same as “耙” (pá)

① bǎ 见 12 页 See p. 12

**耙** pá 又 ① (一子—zi) 聚拢谷物或平土地的用具 rake, a kind of farming tool used to gather grains or level soil ②用耙子聚拢谷物或平土地 to gather grains or level the soil with a rake: ~ 地 pádì rake the soil level

① bǎ 见 13 页 See p. 13

**芭** pá 又 ① (一子—zi) 搂 (lōu) 柴草的竹制器具 rake, usu. made of bamboo

**琶** pá 又 见 501 页 “琵” 字条 “琵琶” (pípa) See “pípa” under entry of, “pí”, p. 501

**漚** pá 又 [漚江口—jiāngkǒu] 地名, 在广东省清远 a place in Qingyuan, Guangdong Province

**寻** pá 又 [寻手—shǒu] 从别人身上窃取财物的小偷儿。现通常作“扒手” pocketpicker, now often written as “扒手” (páshǒu)

**帕** pà 又 ① (一子—zi) 包头或擦手脸用的布或绸 a piece of cloth or silk worn as a covering for the head or used for cleaning face and hands: 首 ~ shǒupà kerchief/ 手 ~ shǒupà handkerchief ②压强单位名, 符号 Pameasure, word, for intensity of pressure; symbol; Pa.

**怕** pà 又 ①害怕 fear; dread: 老鼠 ~ 猫 Lǎoshǔ pà māo. A mouse is afraid of a cat. ②恐怕, 或许, 表示疑虑或猜想 I'm afraid (that); perhaps, expressing doubt or supposition: 他不来了 Tā pà bù lái le. I'm afraid that he won't come./ 恐 ~ 他别有用意 Kǒngpà tā biéyǒu-yòngyì. I'm afraid that he has an axe to

## P 父

### PA 父

**趴** pā 父 ①肚子向下卧倒 lie on one's stomach; lie prone: ~ 下放枪 pāxià fàngqiāng lie on one's stomach and shoot ②身体向前靠在东西上 bend over; lean on: ~ 在桌子上写字 pā zài zhuōzi shàng xiě zì bend over the desk writing

**啪** pā 父 拟声词 onomatopoeia. 放枪、拍掌 or 东西撞击等的声音 the sound of a gunshot, clapping or slapping, etc.

**葩** pā 父 花 flower: 奇—qí pā very beautiful flowers

**扒** pá 父 ①用耙 (pá) 搂 (lōu), 聚拢 rake up; gather together: ~ 草 pá cǎo rake up the grass/~ 土 pá tǔ gather the soil together ②扒窃 steal: ~ 手 (小偷) páshǒu pocketpicker (thief) ③炖烂, 爆烂 stew; braise: ~ 猪头 pá zhūtóu braised pig-head ④ bā 见 10 页 See p. 10

**耙** pá 父 见 501 页 “耙” 字条 “耙把” (pípa) See “pípa” under entry of, “pí”, p. 501

**爬** pá 父 ①手和脚一齐着地前行, 虫类向前移动 crawl; creep: ~ 行 páxíng crawl/ 小孩子会 ~ 了 Xiǎoháizi huì pá le. The baby can crawl now./ 不要吃苍蝇 ~ 过的东西 Bùyào chī cāngying páguo de dōngxi. Don't eat the food crept over by flies. [爬虫—chóng] 爬行动物的旧称, 行走时多用腹面贴地, 如龟、鳖、蛇等 early term for creeping animals, such as tortoise, soft-shelled turtle, snake, etc. ②攀登 climb; scramble:



## F

## FA

**发(發)** ① fā Cǐ ① 交付, 送出, antonym of shōu; ② 选民证 fā xuānmínzhèng distribute voter's certificate/ ③ 货 fāhuò deliver goods/ 信已经~了 Xìn yǐjīng fā le. The letter has been sent off. [发落—luò] 处理, 处分 deal with an offender; 从轻~ cóngrīng fāluò deal with sb leniently [打发 dǎfā] 1. 派遣 send; dispatch; ② 专人去办 dǎfā zhuānrén qù bàn dispatch a person to deal with it 2. 使离去 send away; 好不容易才把他~走了 Hǎo bù róngyì cái bǎ tā dǎfā zǒu le. It has been difficult to send him away. 3. 消磨(时) kill time, 病人们带聊天儿~ 时光 Bīng rénmen kǎo liáotiānr dǎfā shíguāng. The patients killed their time by chatting. ④ 表达, 说出 express; utter: ⑤ 言 fāyán make a speech/ ⑥ 问 fāwèn ask a question/ ⑦ 誓 fāshì vow; swear [发表—biǎo] 用文字或语言表达意见 express one's opinions through speech or writing; publish; issue ⑧ 放射 fire; radiate; ⑨ 炮 fāpào fire shells/ ⑩ 光 fāguāng give off light ⑪ ext. 枪弹、炮弹一枚称一发 measure word for bullets and shells; 五十~子弹 wǔshí fā zi dàn fifty cartridges ⑫ 散开, 分散 disperse; emit; ⑬ 汗 fāhàn induce perspiration/ 挥~ huīfā volatilize/ 蒸~ zhēngfā evaporate [发挥—huī] 把意思尽量地说出, 把力量尽量地用出 bring into play; 借题~ jiè tí-fāhuī make use of

the subject under discussion to put forward one's point/ ② 题意 fāhuī tíyì elaborate the theme/ ③ 群众的智慧和力量 Fāhuī qúnzhòng de zhìhuì hé lìliang. bring the intelligence and strength of the masses into full play ④ 开展, 扩大, 膨胀 develop; expand; grow; ⑤ 表扬 fāyáng keep up; carry on/ ⑥ 展 fāzhǎn develop/ ⑦ 海带 fā hǎidài puff up dried kelp/ ⑧ 面~了 Miàn fā le. The dough has risen. [发达—dá] 兴旺, 旺盛 developed; flourishing; 工业~ gōng yè fāfā Industry is flourishing. / 交通~ jiāotōng fāfā have a well-developed transportation system [发展—zhǎn] 事物内部的矛盾运动, 通常指事物由小而大, 由弱而强, 由低级到高级, 由简单到复杂的变化 develop; grow; the motion of contradiction inside a matter, usually the process of becoming larger, stronger, more advanced or complex; 形势迅速发展~ Xíngshì xùnrǎo fāzhǎn. The situation develops very rapidly. / ② 生产 fāzhǎn shēngchǎn develop production [发育—yù] 生物逐渐成长壮大 grow; develop; 身体~ Shēntǐ fāyù zhèngcháng. Physically normally developed ③ 因得到大量资助而兴旺 get rich; make a fortune; 暴~ 户 bàofāhù upstart/ 这几年他做买卖~了 Zhè jǐ nián tā zuò mǎimài fā le. He has made a fortune through business in recent years. ④ 打开, 揭露 open; expose; ⑤ 掘潜力 fājué qiánlì bring the potential into full play/ ⑥ 阴谋 jiēmó yīnmóu bring schemes to light [发明—míng] 创造出以前没有的事物 invent; invention; 印刷术是我国首先~的 Yīnshuāshù shì wǒguó shǒuxiān fāmíng de. Printing was first invented by the Chinese. [发现—xiàn] 1. 找出原先就存在而大家不知道的事物或道理 discover sth whose existence has not been noticed

before; ② 新油田 fāxiàn xīn yóutián discover a new oil-field 2. 发觉 realize; notice; ③ 问题就及时解决 fāxiàn wèntí jiù jíshí jiějué solve a problem as soon as it is noticed ④ 显现, 显出 look; appear; 脸上~黄 liǎnshàng fāhuáng a sallow face ⑤ 产生, 发生 come or bring into existence; ⑥ 芽 fāyá sprout/ ⑦ 病 fābīng come down with an illness ⑧ 觉得 feel; ⑨ 麻木 fāmù tingle; feel numb/ ⑩ 烧 fāshāo have a fever; run a fever ⑪ 开始动, 起程 start; ⑫ 端 fāduān make a start/ 朝~夕 zhāoxī-xīzhì start at dawn and arrive at dusk (fig. a day's journey) / ⑬ 动机 fādong jīqī start a machine/ ⑭ 队伍出~ duìwǔ chūfā The troops have set out.

① fā 见 162 页 See p. 162

**乏** fá Cǐ ① 缺少 lack (comb. 缺—quē—lack); ② 乏味 tasteless/ ③ 不~其人 bùfá-qíren Such people are not rare. or There is no lack of such people. ④ 疲倦 tired (comb. 疲—pí—tired); 人困马~ rénkùn-mǎfá the men weary, their steeds spent (fig. tired out; exhausted) / 跑了一天, 身上有点~ Pǎole yī tiān, shēnshàng yǒudiǎnr fá. feel a bit tired after running about for a whole day

**伐** fá Cǐ ① 砍 chop; cut down; ② 木树 fāshù cut down a tree/ 采~木 cǎifā mùcǎi lumbering ③ 征讨, 攻打 send an expedition against; attack (comb. 讨—tǎo—send armed forces to suppress; send a punitive expedition against); 北~ běifā the Northern Expedition

**堡** fá Cǐ ① 耕地, 把土翻起来 turn up soil; 秋~地 (秋耕) qiūfā dì autumn ploughing. 也指翻起来的土块 also upturned soil; 晒~ shàifā sun the upturned soil ② 量词, 相当于次, 番 meas. time ③ 地名用字, 如

榆堡(在北京市)、落堡(在河北省) used in place names, such as Yúfǎo (in Beijing), Luòfǎo (in Hebei Province)

**阙** fá Cǐ ① 封建时代指有权势的家庭、家族 a powerful and distinguished family in feudal society; 门~ ménfǎ a family of power and influence (in feudal China)/ ② 阙之家 fǎyue zhī jiā a powerful and distinguished family ③ 凭借权势造成特殊地位的个人或集团 a person or a group that has achieved special status through one's power; 军~ jūnfǎ warlord/ 财~ cáifǎ tycoon; financial magnate ④ (外 foreign) 又叫“活门”、“阙门”或“凡尔”。管道、唧筒或其他机器中调节流体的流量、压力 and 流动方向的装置 valve, also called huómén, fámén or fán'ěr, a movable part that controls the flow of a liquid or gas through a pipe or out of an enclosed space by opening or closing a passage

**筏** (\* 筏) fá Cǐ (一子—zi) 用竹、木等平摆着编扎成的水上交通工具 raft, a vehicle that is made of bamboo or wood and travels on water

**罚** (\* 罚) fá Cǐ 处分犯错误的 (comb. 惩—chéng—punish; penalize zé—punish); 他受~了 Tā shòufá le. He was punished.

**法** fá Cǐ ① 法律, 由立法机关制定, 颁布的强制各种行为的规则的总称 law, a general term for the rules and regulations made and enforced by the legislative body of a country or state; 婚姻~ hūnyīnfǎ marriage law/ 犯~ fànfǎ commit a crime/ 台~ héfǎ legal [法院—yuàn] 行使审判权的国家机关 court of justice, a place where justice is administered; law court ② (一子—zi, 一儿—r) 方法, 处理事物的手段

# D

## DA 叮

**叮** dā 叮 (发音短促) 吆喝牲口前进的声音 the sound uttered by a person driving a draft animal, directing it to go faster

**拿** dā 叮 大耳朵 big ear [耳拉 - la] 向下垂 droop; hang down; 狗 ~ 着尾巴跑了 Gǒu dāozhe wěiba pǎo le. The dog ran away with a drooping tail. / 饱满的谷穗 ~ 着头 Bǎomǎn de gǔsùir dāozhe tóu. The plump grain ears hang down.

**哒** (哒) dā 叮 同“答” as “答”

**搭** dā 叮 ① 支起, 架起 put up; build; ~ 棚 dā péng set up a mat-awning / ~ 架子 dā jiǎzi build a framework / ~ 桥 dā qiáo put up a bridge (fig. act as a matchmaker) [搭救 - jiù] 帮助别人脱离危险或灾难 rescue; save sb from danger or disaster ② 共同抬 lift sth together: 把桌子 ~ 起来 bǎ zhuōzi dā qilai Let's carry this desk together. ③ 相交接 come into contact; join 1. 连接, 接触 come into contact; 两根电线 ~ 上了 Liǎng gēn diànxìan dāshang le. The two wires are touching. 2. 凑在一起 join; ~ 伙 dāhuǒ join as partners 3. 搭配, 配合 arrange in pairs or groups; 两种材料 ~ 着用 Liǎng zhǒng cáiliào dāzhe yòng. The two kinds of materials are used collocatively. 4. 放在支撑物上 hang over; put over: 把衣服 ~ 在竹竿上 bǎ yīfu dā zài zhúgān shang hang the clothes on a bamboo pole / 身上 ~ 着一条毛毯

shēnshang dāzhe yī tiáo máotǎn have a blanket thrown over one's shoulders ④ 乘坐车船、飞机等 take a train, ship, plane, etc.; ~ 载 (zài) dāzài pick up extra passengers or freight / ~ 车 dā chē get a lift / ~ 船 dā chuán take a ship / ~ 班机 dā bānjī take a regular plane

**搭** dā 叮 拟声词, 马蹄声, 机关枪声等 onomatopoeia of horses' hoofs or rattling of a machine gun, and so on (叠 redup.)

① tǎ 见 625 页 See p. 625

**镢** dā 叮 铁镢, 翻土的农具 a kind of farm rake made of iron

**搭** dā 叮 [搭链 - lian] 一种口袋, 中间开口, 两头装东西 a long bag sewn up at both ends with an opening in the middle

**答** (答) dā 叮 同“答”, “答理”等词 Same as “答”, used in spoken Chinese, such as dāying, dāli [答理 - li] 打招呼, 理解 acknowledge one's greeting [答应 - ying] 1. 应声回答 answer; respond 2. 允许 permit; agree; 我们坚决不 ~ Wǒmen jiānjué bù dāying. We will not permit it.

① dā 见 105 页 See p. 105

**打** dā 叮 (外 foreign) 量词, 12 个为 1 打 meas. dozen, equal to 12 ① dā 见 105 页 See p. 105

**达** (达) dā 叮 ① 通, 到达 reach; get to; 抵 ~ diǎo reach / 四通八 ~ sìtōng-bādá extend in all directions / 火车从北京直 ~ 上海 Huǒchē cóng Běijīng zhídá Shànghǎi. The train travels from Beijing directly to Shanghai. ② 通, 达, 对事理认识得透彻 understand thoroughly; 通 ~ 事理 tōngdá shìlǐ showing good sense; sensible / 通权 ~ 变 (不拘常规, 采取变通办法) tōngquán-dàbiàn act as the occasion requires; adapt oneself to circum-

stances [达观 - guān] 对不如意的事情看得开 take things philosophically ④ 达到, 实现 realize; attain; 目的已 ~ mùdì yǐ dá The aim has been attained. / ~ 成协议 dachéng xiéyì reach an agreement ⑤ 告知, 表达 express; communicate; 转 ~ zhuǎndá pass on; convey / 转 ~ 命令 chuándá mìnglìng transmit an order / 词不 ~ 意 cíbúdáyì The words fail to convey the idea. ⑥ 旧时称人得到有权有势的地位 (used in former times, of one's position) distinguished; eminent (⑦ ⑧) 显 - xiǎn - distinguished; ~ 官 dáguān high officials [达斡尔族 - wò'ěrzu] 我国少数民族, 参看附表 the Daur nationality, an ethnic minority in China. See Appendix.

**苾** (苾) dā 叮 苾 (jūn) 苾菜, 就是“苾 (tián) 菜”。参见 345 页“苾” (spinach beet) See “jūn”, p. 345

**鞑** (鞑) dā 叮 [鞑靼 - dá] 我古代的北方少数民族的统称 Tartar, a general term for the northern minorities in ancient China.

**查** dā 叮 (一子 - zi, 一儿 - r) 量词, 用于叠起来的纸张或其他薄的东西 meas. pile; pad; 一 ~ 子信纸 yī dāzi xìnzhǐ a pad of letter paper

① tǎ 见 625 页 See p. 625

**但** dā 叮 忧伤, 悲苦 sadness; sorrow

**姐** dā 叮 用于人名。姐已, 商纣王的妃子 used in people's names. E.g. Dǎjī, a concubine of Zhou, the King of the Shang Dynasty

**旦** dā 叮 用于人名。刘旦, 东汉章帝 used in people's names. E.g. Liú Dǎ, emperor of the Eastern Han Dynasty

**筴** dā 叮 ① 用粗竹篾编的像席的东西, 用来晾晒粮食等 rough bamboo mat for drying grain in the sun ② 拉船的竹索 bamboo rope for pulling a boat ③ 姓 a surname

**鞑** dā 叮 见本页“鞑”字条 Dádá (Dá - ) See same page under entry of dá

**答** (答) dā 叮 ① 回答, 答复 ② 同“答” ③ 同“答” ④ 同“答” ⑤ 同“答” ⑥ 同“答” ⑦ 同“答” ⑧ 同“答” ⑨ 同“答” ⑩ 同“答” ⑪ 同“答” ⑫ 同“答” ⑬ 同“答” ⑭ 同“答” ⑮ 同“答” ⑯ 同“答” ⑰ 同“答” ⑱ 同“答” ⑲ 同“答” ⑳ 同“答” ㉑ 同“答” ㉒ 同“答” ㉓ 同“答” ㉔ 同“答” ㉕ 同“答” ㉖ 同“答” ㉗ 同“答” ㉘ 同“答” ㉙ 同“答” ㉚ 同“答” ㉛ 同“答” ㉜ 同“答” ㉝ 同“答” ㉞ 同“答” ㉟ 同“答” ㊱ 同“答” ㊲ 同“答” ㊳ 同“答” ㊴ 同“答” ㊵ 同“答” ㊶ 同“答” ㊷ 同“答” ㊸ 同“答” ㊹ 同“答” ㊺ 同“答” ㊻ 同“答” ㊼ 同“答” ㊽ 同“答” ㊾ 同“答” ㊿ 同“答”

① dā 见 104 页 See p. 104

**痞** dā 叮 [痞背 - bèi] 中医称生在背部的痈。也叫“搭手” a carbuncle on the back; also called “dāshǒu”

① dā 见 107 页 See p. 107

**打** dā 叮 ① 击 strike; ~ 铁 dātiē forge iron / ~ 门 dāmén knock at a door / ~ 鼓 dǎgǔ beat a drum / ~ 靶 dǎbǎ shooting practice; target practice / ~ 夯 dǎhāng ramming / ~ 垮 dǎkuǎ rout; defeat completely ② ext. 放射 shoot; ~ 枪 dǎqiāng shoot / ~ 闪 dǎshǎn (of lightning) flash [打击 - 一] 门使受到挫折 attack; strike; ~ ~ 侵略者 dǎjī qīnlüèzhě. strike blows at the invaders ③ 表示各种动作, 代替许多有具体意义的动词 indicating various kinds of action (in place of many specific verbs) 1. 除去 get rid of; ~ 虫 dǎchóng take medicine to get rid of roundworms / ~ 沫 (把液体上面的沫去掉) dǎmò remove the foam from the surface of liquid / ~ 食 (服药帮助消化) dǎshí use medicine to aid digestion or ease constipation 2. 毁坏, 损伤, 破碎 damage; injure; 衣服被虫 ~ 了 Yīfu bèi chóng dǎ le. The



TA 去Y

她 tā 女 代词 *pron.* 称你、我以外的女性第三人。出于敬慕,也用以代称祖国、国旗、党旗等事物 she or her, the third person singular, of feminine gender; also used to refer to one's motherland, national flag or party banner, etc. out of respect and admiration

① tā ㄊㄚ 一种金属元素，符号 Tl，白色，质柔软。铊的化合物有毒。thallium, a bluish-white, soft metallic element; its compound is poisonous; symbol: Tl

**趿** tā 去丫 趿拉(lā), 穿鞋只套上脚的 前半部 wear shoes as in

tā tū ① 倒(dǎo), 下陷(fall);  
sink; 房顶子～下去了 Fángdǐngzi tā  
le. The house collapsed. / 墙～了  
Qiáng tā le. The wall collapsed. / 人  
瘦得两腿都～下去了 Rén shòu de  
liǎngsāi dōu tā xiàqu le. He is very  
thin and his checks are sunken. ② 下  
垂(sink; droop; 这棵花晒得～极了  
Zhè kē huā shài de tiāyǎng le. This  
flower drooped in the hot sun. ③ 安  
定, 镇定 be at ease; calm down; ~下  
心来 tāixia xīn lái settle one's mind at  
ease; settle down

**褙** *tāi* ㄊㄞˋ 〈方 dial.〉在衣物上缝缀  
花边 trim a dress with a lace; ~  
一道缘 (tāo) 子 tā yī dào tāozi trim  
something with a lace [汗褙儿 hàn  
一儿] 贴身衬衣 undershirt (without  
sleeves)

踏实 tā tǎ y [踏实 - shi] 1. 切实, dependable; 他工作很 ~ tā gōngzuò hěn tāshi. *He is steadfast in his work.* 2. (情绪) 安定, 安稳 free from anxiety; having peace of mind; 事情办完就 ~ 了 shìqíng bànwán jiù tāshi le *put one's mind at rest when the matter is settled*

**塔** tā ㄊㄚˇ ①佛教特有的建筑物  
Buddhist pagoda ②像塔形的建  
筑物 tower; building resembling a

[塔吉克族—*tajikézu*][1. 我国少数民族  
the Tajik nationality, an ethnic  
minority in China 参看附表 See  
Appendix 2. 塔吉克斯坦的主要民族  
the main nationality in Tadzhikistan]

**漆** tǎ 去声 (外 foreign) 用煤或木材制得的一种黏稠液体, 颜色黑褐, 是化学工业上的重要原料, 通常用做涂料, 有煤漆和木漆两种。通称“焦油 tar, a black substance made from wood or coal, thick and sticky when hot and hard when cold, used as an important material in chemical industry, esp. as a paint; generally called jiāyóu”

獭 tǎ ㄊㄚˇ 水獭，一种生活在水边的兽，能游泳，捕鱼为食。皮毛棕色，很珍贵。另有一种旱獭，生活在陆地上。otter, a fish-eating animal that can swim and lives by water; with precious brown fur. The marmot belongs to the same species as the otter, but lives on land.

**鰕** tǒ 去 鱼名，又叫“蠓目鱼”。种类很多，体形似舌头，两眼都在身体的一侧，有眼的一侧褐色。侧卧在海底泥沙中 sole, a kind of tongue-shaped fish with both eyes on the brown side of its body, living in the silt of the sea bottom

拓(搨) tà tà 在刻铸文字、图像的器物上,蒙一层纸,捶打后使凹凸分明,涂上墨,显出文字、图像来 make rubbings from inscriptions, pictures, etc. on stone tablets or bronze vessels by putting a piece of paper over them, beating them to get impressions and then applying ink to them

㊟ dá 见 105 页 See p.105

**踏** ①-tà 去② 用脚踩 step on; tread;  
大③ 一步步地前进 dàbù de qiánjìn  
*stride forward; advance in giant*  
*strides* ④ ext. 亲自到现场去 go to  
the spot; 看 tàkàn go to the spot to  
make an investigation/ 勘 tàkān  
make an on-the-spot survey

② tā 见 624 页 See p. 624

**𪗇**(𪗇)  
tào ㄊㄠˋ 见 644 页“桃”字  
条“桃𪗇”(tiāo —)。See  
tiāotà under entry of tiāo, p. 644

**挞(撻)**  
tà ㄊㄚˋ 打, 用鞭、棍等打  
人 beat; whip; 鞭 ~  
biāntà lash; castigate

**闩** (闩) tà 去声 门, 小门 door;  
small door; 排 ~ 直入  
(推开门就进去) pāi tà zhí rù push  
the door open and enter the room

沱(達) tà 去聲 滑 slippery;  
smooth

**嗒** ① tà 去声 失意的样子 dejected;  
despondent-looking: ~ 丧 tàn sàng  
in low spirits; dejected/ ~ 然若失  
tān rán ruò shī deeply despondent;  
mournful and dejected

② dā 见 104 页 See p. 104

**还** tà 去声 相及 close to one another  
[杂遝 zá —] 行人很多, 拥挤纷  
乱 (of pedestrians) numerous and  
disorderly

<p><b>阉</b> tà 去声 [阉 葺—róng] 无能, 卑贱 incompetent; lowly</p>	<p><b>阉</b> tà 去声 [阉 葺—róng] 无能, 卑贱 incompetent; lowly</p>
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**榻** tà tà 狭长而低的床 long,  
narrow and low bed [下榻 xià  
tà] 寄居, 住宿 (at a place during  
a trip)

**踢** tà 去丫 ① 踏, 踩 stamp ② 踢 kick

不振作 lethargy; apathy ②晚, 将尽 towards the end; late: ~ 春 mùchūn late spring / ~ 年 mùnián declining years; old age / 天寒岁 ~ tiānhán suìmù The weather is cold and the year is drawing towards the end. or Cold weather sets in as the year draws to its close.

**慕** mù mù ①羡慕, 仰慕 admire; ~ 名 mù míng out of admiration for a famous person ②思念 yearn for; 思

~ sìmù think of sb.

**睦** mù mù ①和好, 亲近 peaceful; harmonious ②comb. 和 ~ hé harmony; concord; ~ 邻 (同邻家或邻国和好相处) mù lín good neighbourliness (with one's neighbour or a neighbouring country)

**穆** mù mù ①温和 gentle; mild ②恭敬 solemn; reverent ③comb. 肃 ~ sù — solemn and quiet; solemn and respectful (叠 redup.)

## N 3

## N 3

**唔** ① nǚ (X also) 同“嗯” Same as “嗯”

② wú 见 683 页 See p. 683

③ nǚ 见 476 页 See p. 476

**嗯** ① nǚ (X also) 见 476 页 nǚ See p. 476

**嗯** (\*\*) ① nǚ (X also) 见 476 页 nǚ See p. 476

**嗯** (\*\*) ① nǚ (X also) 见 477 页 nǚ See p. 477

## NA 3Y

**那** ① nǚ 3Y 姓 a surname

② nà 见 470 页 See p. 470

③ nèi 见 475 页 See p. 475

**拿** (\*\*) ① nǚ ② 用手取, 握 在手里 take; hold; ~

笔 ná bǐ hold a pen / ~ 枪 ná qiāng hold a gun / ~ 纸张 ná zhāng zhǐ lái Bring a piece of paper over here. or Fetch me a piece of paper. / ~ 着镰刀

割麦子 ná zhe liándāo gē mài zi cut wheat with a sickle ③掌握, 把握 have a firm grasp of; be sure of; ~ 主意 ná zhǔ yì make a decision / 做好做不好, 我可 ~ 不稳 Zuò hǎo zuò bù hǎo, wǒ kě ná bu wěn. I'm not sure if I can do it well. [拿手 — shòu] 擅长, 特长 be good at; expert; ~ ~ 好戏 nǎ shòu hǎo xì the play that an actor does best; a game or trick one is good at / 做这样的事, 他很 ~ ~ Zuò zhè yàng de shì

tā hěn nǎ shòu. He is very good at it. or He is an expert at it. ③ 拿短, 扶 (xié) 制 put sb. in a difficult position; 这样的事 ~ 不住人 Zhè yàng de shì nǎbuzhù rén. Don't think that you can make things difficult by doing the job.

④ 侵蚀, 侵害 erode; (of chemical agent, etc.) turn sth bad; 这块木头让药水 ~ 白了 Zhè kuài mù tóu ràng yào shuǐ ná bái le. The chemical agent has bleached the wooden block. ⑤ 逮捕, 捉 ⑥ comb. 捉 — seize; capture zhuō ná (capture); ~ 获 ná huò apprehend (a criminal) / 猫 ~ 老鼠 Māo ná lǎo shǔ. The cat seizes a rat. ⑦ 把 take; treat; 我 ~ 你当朋友看待 Wǒ ná nǐ dāng péng you kàn dài. I take you as a friend. ⑧ 用 use; with; ~ 这笔钱做身制服 ná zhè bǐ qián zuò shēn zhī fu make a uniform with the money

**哪** ná 3Y 一种放射性元素, 符号 Np neptunium, a radioactive element; symbol; Np

**哪** ① nǚ 3Y 代词 pron. 1. 表示疑问, 后面跟量词或数词, 表示要求在所问范围中有所确定 used before a measure word or a numeral, indicating a demand for affirmation in a question; 你喜欢读 ~ 种书? Nǐ xǐ huān dú nǎ zhǒng shū? What kind of books do you prefer? [哪儿 — lǐ] where; wherever 什么地方; 你在 ~ 住? Nǐ zài nǎ zhù? Where do you live? / ~ ~ 有困难, 就到 ~ ~ 去 Nǎlǐ yǒu kùnnan, jiù dào nǎlǐ qù. go wherever there is difficulty ② trans. 用于反问句 used in rhetorical questions; 我 ~ ~ 知道? Wǒ nǎlǐ zhī dào? How can I know it? (我不知道 Wǒ bù zhī dào. I don't know it.) / 他 ~ ~ 笨啊? Tā nǎr bèn a? Who says he is stupid? (他不笨 Tā bù bèn. He is not stupid.) / 这项工作一个人 ~ ~ 能做好? Zhè xiàng gōng zuò yí ge rén nǎr néng zuò hǎo? How can one person do the job well? (一个人做不好 yí ge rén



muscle which surrounds and can expand or tighten to open or close a passage in the body, eg. the anus, the urethra, etc.) ②包容 include (总 zongkuò sum up  
 ③ guā 见 221 页 See p. 221  
 适 ④ kuò ㄅㄛˋ 古同“适” (古 arch.) Same as “适”  
 ⑤ shì 见 597 页 See p. 597

蛞 kuò ㄅㄛˋ [蛞蝓—lóu] 蛄站 mole cricket [蛞蝓—yú] 一种软体动物, 身体像蜗牛, 但没有壳, 吃蔬菜或瓜果的叶子, 对农作物有害 slug, any of several types of small limbless plant-eating creatures, related to the snail but without shell, which often does damage to gardens  
 透 kuò ㄅㄛˋ 疾速。多用于人名 (of speed) fast; usu. used in people's names

阔 (濶) kuò ㄅㄛˋ ①面积或范围 wide; broad (总 zongkuò comb. 广—

guǎng—vast): 广~天地 guǎngkuò tiāndì a vast world/高谈~论 gāotán—kuòlùn talk bombastically; indulge in loud and big (empty) talk ④ ext. 时间或距离长远 (of time or distance) long; far; ~别 kuòbié long separated; long parted ⑤富裕的, 称财产多生活奢侈的 wealthy; rich and luxurious: ~气 kuòqì luxurious; extravagant/~人 kuòrén a rich man

廓 kuò ㄅㄛˋ ①物体的外缘 outline; sketch/耳~ěrkuò auricle; pinna ②空阔 wide; extensive: 寥~liáokuò boundless; vast ③扩大 expand; enlarge

[廓清—qīng] 肃清, 清除 sweep away; clean up: ~道路上的障碍 Kuàqīng dàolù shàng de zhàng'ài. sweep away obstacles along the road/残匪已尽 ~ ~ Cánfēi yǐjīng kuàqīng. The remaining (or last) bandits have all been wiped out.

# L 力

## LA 力

拉 lā ㄌㄚ ① [垃圾—jī] 脏土或扔掉的破烂东西 trash; rubbish

拉 lā ㄌㄚ ① 牵, 扯, 拽 pull; drag: ~车 lā chē pull a cart / 把鱼网~上来 bǎ yúwǎng lā shàngqī drag up a fishnet ④ ext. 1. 使延长 drag out; draw out: ~长声儿 lā cháng shēng draw in; win over: ~关系 lā guānxi try to establish a relationship with each other; cotton up to [拉倒—dǎo] 算了, 作罢 forget about it; leave it at that; let all be ended; 他不来~ ~ Tā bù lái lā dǎo. Let's forget about it if he doesn't come. [拉杂—zá] 杂乱, 没条理 rambling; jumbled ②排遣便 empty the bowels: ~屎 lāshǐ have a bowel movement; shit; go to restroom ③用车运 haul; transport by vehicle: ~货 lāhuò transport goods by vehicle / ~肥料 lā féiliào haul back the fertilizer ④帮助 help; give (or lend) a helping hand; 他有困难, 应该~他一把 Tā yǒu kùnnan, yīnggāi lā tā yī bǎ. We should help him when he is in difficulty. ⑤牵累, 牵扯 drag in; implicate; 一人做事一人当, 不要~上别人 Yī rén zuòshì yī rén dāng, bùyào lāshàng biérén. A man must take the consequences of his own conducts and not drag in others. ⑥使某些乐器发出声音 play (certain musical instruments): ~小提琴 lā xiǎotíqín play the violin / ~二胡 lā èrhú play the erhu ⑦闲谈 chat: ~话 lāhuà make conversation; chat / ~

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家常 lā jiācháng talk about everyday matters; chitchat ④ (ㄌㄚ) 放在某些动词后, 构成复合词。suffix placed after some verbs to form compounds 如: e.g.: 扒拉 bāla push lightly, 眨拉 lāla wear cloth shoes with the backs turned in, 扳拉, 等 bōla move or adjust with the hand, the foot, a stick, etc.

[拉枯族—hùzú] 我国少数民族, 参看附表 the Lahu nationality, or the Lahus, a national minority in China. See Appendix.

[拉美—měi] 指拉丁美洲, 美国以南所有美洲地区 short for Lǎmēiměizhōu, Latin America, districts of South and Central America (south of the USA)

④ lá 见本页 See the same page.

啦 lā ㄌㄚ ㄌㄚ 拟声词 onomatopoeia: 呼~ hūlā the sound of flapping/哇~ wālā wālā luànjiào hullabaloo; uproar/ 吼哇 lā hūlā the sound of loud talk or chatter

④ lá 见 374 页 See p. 374

遛 lā ㄌㄚ [遛遛—to] 不利落, 不整洁 slovenly; sloppy: 他收拾得很整齐, 不像过去那样~ ~了 Tā shōushi de hěn zhěngqí, bù xiàng guòqù nànyàng lāta le. He's got everything tidy and is not so sloven as before.

晃 huǎng ㄏㄨㄤˇ 见 191 页“晃”字条“晃晃” gā—” See “gālá” under entry of gā, p. 191

拉 lā ㄌㄚ ㄌㄚ 割, 用刀把东西切开一道缝或切断 cut; slit: ~下一块肉 lāxià yī kuài ròu cut off a piece of meat / ~了一个口子 lāle yī ge kǒuzi get a cut

④ lá 见本页 See the same page.

砬 (砬砬) lá ㄌㄚ (方 dial.) 砬子, 大石块, 多用于地名 big stone or rock, usu. used in place names

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杲 gǎo ㄍㄠˇ 明亮 bright: ~ ~ 出日  
gǎogǎo chū rì the bright rising sun

**搞** gǎo 《么》做,弄,干,办 do; carry

gōngzuò cānyù *one's work* / ~ 工作 参与  
gòngxiǎng *one's idea* / ~ 共同思想  
xiǎng gāotōng xiāng xiǎng *get a clear understanding of the question (or problem)*; *clear up the matter*  
xiǎng gāotōng xiāng xiǎng *one's idea* / ~ 共同思想  
xiǎng gāotōng xiāng xiǎng *get a clear understanding of the question (or problem)*; *clear up the matter*

gǎo 《玄》一种白色的丝织品 a

white mourning apparel in former times

高 (\*稂) gǎo ㄍㄠˇ 枯干 withered  
(<sup>①</sup>comb. 枯 — kū —  
withered): ~ 本 gāomù a withered  
tree

高 ① gǎo ㄍㄠˇ 刨土的工具 pickaxe, a tool used to dig the ground

② hào 见 243 页 See p. 243

**高**(\*稟) gāo ①谷类植物的茎秆 the stalks of grain; straw; ~荐(稻草编的垫子) dǎocǎo biān de diǎnzi ②(垫子 - zi, - 儿 - r)文字、图画的地毯 the draft of an article or a picture; 文~儿 wéngāor a rough draft/打~儿 dǎgār make a rough draft ㊦fig. 事无成 zìwúchéng 考虑的计画 idea, plan; 做事没有成 shìwúchéng 子不成 Zǐwúchéng méiyǒu chéng 道子 bùchéng. It won't do if you don't have a definite plan.

**藁** gǎo 《玄藥城》，地名，在河北省  
Gaocheng, a place in Hebei  
province

gào 《玄》①把事情说给别人,通知 tell; notify (连) comb. 一诉一 tell; 报 ~ bàogào report/你~诉 Nǐ gàosu wǒ. You tell me. [告白 báí]对公众的通告 a public notice

See p. 199

or announcement [忠告 zhōng -] 规劝 sincere advice ② 提起公诉 sue; go to law against sb. (通 comb. 控 - kòng - accuse); ~ 发 gào fā report (an offender); inform against / 原告 yuángào plaintiff / 被告 bèigào defendant ③ 请求 ask for; request; ~ 假 gài jià ask for leave / ~ 饶 gāoráo beg for mercy; ask pardon ④ 表明 let know; ~ 辞 gào cí take leave / 自 ~ 奋 yǒu zì gào - fènyǒng volunteer (to do sth difficult) ⑤ 宣布或表示某种情况的出现 announce; declare; 大功 ~ 成 dà gōng - gào chéng be completed or accomplished / ~ 急 gào jí report an emergency; urgent appeal for help

**部** gào ㄍㄠˋ 姓 a surname

**告** gào ㄍㄠˋ 古代帝王对臣子的命令  
an imperial order; ~ 命 gào mìng  
imperial mandate/~ 封 gào fēng the  
conferment of honorary titles by  
imperial mandate

**锆** gào ㄍㄠˋ 一种金属元素，符号 Zr，灰色结晶体或灰色粉末。应用于原子能工业或在高温高压下用作耐腐蚀化工材料。zirconium, a grey crystalline or powdery metallic element. It is used in atomic energy industry and as an erosion-resistant chemical material under high temperature and high pressure; symbol: Zr

② gāo 《玄》把油加在车轴或机械上 lubricate; ~油 gǒuyóu put some lubricant on/~车 gāochē lubricate the axle on a cart ③把毛笔蘸上墨汁在砚台上搽 dip a writing brush in ink and smooth it on an inkstone before writing; ~笔 gǎobǐ smooth a writing brush on the edge of an inkstone/~墨 gǎomò moisten and smooth a brush on an instone

① gāo 见 199 页 See p. 199

GE 75

戈 gē 古代的一种兵器，横刃长柄 dagger-axe (an ancient weapon)

[戈壁—bì](蒙 Mongolian) 沙漠地区  
gobi; desert area

**仡** ① gē ㄍㄜ [仡佬族—lǎozú] 我国少数民族，参看附表 the Gelo (kelao) Nationality, an ethnic minority in China. See Appendix.

② yì 见 765 页 See p. 765

挖 gē ㄍㄜ 〔挖〕 2. 多用于土块等 Same as 挖 2. (for lumps of earth, etc.); 土 ~ 土垠 *tǔgēda a lump of earth/ice* ~ 土丘 *bīnggēda a lump of ice* 2. 小土丘, 多用于地名 mound, usu used in place names

① gē ㄍㄜ [ 屹 嶺 -da ] 同“疙瘩”  
2<sup>n</sup>, 多用于纱线、织物等 Same as  
“疙瘩” 2<sup>n</sup> (for yarn, fabric, etc)  
knot: 线 ~ xiàngēda a knot in a  
thread / 解开毛巾上的 ~ jiěkai  
tóujīn shàng de gēda untie the knot in  
the scarf

① hé 见 245 页 See p. 245

疙 gē 《疙》 疙瘩 - da] 1. 皮肤上突起或肌肉上结成的肿块 a swelling on the skin; pimple; lump 起了个疙 - Tóu shàng qǐ le ge gēda. There is a swelling on the head. 2. 小球形或块状的东西 lump; clod 3. 不易解决的问题 hang-up; a knot in one's mind; 思想 - - - sīxiǎng gēda a hang-up in one's mind/这件事有点疙 - Zhè jiàn shì yǒudiǎnr gēda. This matter is a little bit hard to deal with. 4. 不顺畅、不顺利的话 (of language) not easy or smooth; 文字上有些 - - - Wénzì shàng yǒuxiē gēda. The language is not very smooth. 5. (方 dial.) 量词 meas.; 一 - - 石头 yī gēda shítou a lump of stone/ - - -

戈 伾 圪 圪 圪 咯 咯 咯 咯 哥 gē—gē 201

糕 yī gēda gāo a lump of cake

咯 gē ㄍㄝ ① [咯噔—dēng] 拟声词 onom. (叠 redup.): ~~~ 的皮鞋声 gēdēng gēdēng de píxié shēng the click of leather shoes [咯吱—zhī] 拟声词 onom. (叠 redup.): ~~~ 地直响 gēzhī gēzhī de zhí xiǎng 2" Same as "疙瘩 2": 面 ~ ~ niàngeda dough lump/ 芥菜 ~ jiècài gēda rutabaga

① kǎ 见 347 页 See p. 347

⑩ 见 416 页 See p. 416

**胳膊** (\***肱**) gē 《肱》[胳膊—bo][胳膊—bei] 臂—上肢, 肩膀以下手腕以上的部分 arm, the part between one's shoulder and wrist (图见 640 页“**体**” See picture under entry of “**体**”, p. 640)

**裱** gē < 〔格 稍—bei〕用纸或布裱糊成的厚片,多用来做纸盒、布鞋等 pieces of paper or old cloth or rags pasted together to make paper box or cloth shoes

① gē 搁 放, 置 place; put; 把书 ~ 下 bǎ shū gē xià *put the book down* / 盐 ~ 在水里 jiǎn huà le Yán gē zài shuǐ lǐ *salt melts in water*.  
② ext. 耽搁, 放在那里不做 put aside; leave over; 这事 ~ 了一个月。

Zhè shì gēle yī ge yuè. *The matter was put aside for a month.* [搁浅 — qiǎn] 船停滯在浅处, 不能进退 run aground; be stranded ㊶ fig. 事情停顿 reach a deadlock

③ qé 见 203 页 See p. 203

哥 gē ㄍㄜ ① 兄, 同父母或亲属中同辈而年龄比自己大的男子 elder brother; older male cousin (叠 redup. ): 大 ~ dà-gē the eldest brother / 表 ~ biǎo-gē cousin; the son of one's father's sister or of one's mother's brother or sister, who is older than oneself; older male cousin ② 称呼年龄跟自己差不多的男子 a term of address for males about one's age. 张

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“咳②”

① hái 见 248 页 See p. 248

还(還) ① hái 仍旧,依然 still; yet;

你 ~ 是那样 Nǐ hái shì nà yàng.

You're still like that. / 这件事 ~ 没有

做完 Zhè jiàn shì hái méi yǒu zuò

wán. This hasn't been finished yet.

② 更 even more; still more; 今天比昨

天 ~ 热 Jīntiān bǐ zuótiān hái rè. It

is even hotter today than yesterday.

③ 再,又 also; too; 另外 ~ 有一件事要

做 Lìngwài hái yǒu yī jiàn shì yào

zuò. Besides, there is something else

to do. / 提高产量, ~ 要保证质量

Tígāo chǎnliàng, hái yào bǎozhèng

zhiliàng. Not only the quantity of the

products should be increased, but also

the quality should be assured. ④ 尚,勉

强过得去 passable; fairly; 身体 ~ 好

shēntǐ hái hǎo feel fairly well; be in

a fairly good condition / 工作进展得

~ 不算慢 Gōngzuò jìnzhǎn de hái

bùsuàn màn. The work is making a

fairly fast progress. ⑤ 尚且 still;

yet; 他那么年纪 ~ 这么干,咱们更

应该加干干了 Tā nàme dà niánjì hái

zhèng gàn, zánmen gèng yīnggāi

jiāyóu gàn le. He is still working so

hard despite his old age. We should

work even harder. [还是一 shì] 1. 表

示这么办比较好 expressing a prefer-

ence for an alternative. 咱们 ~ ~ 出去

吧 Zánmen hái shì chūqu ba. We'd

better go out. 2. 连词,用在问句里表

示选择 conj. (indicating alternative

when used in a question): 是你去

呢, ~ ~ 他 Shì nǐ qù ne, hái shì tā

lái? Are you going there, or is he com-

ing over here? ⑥ 表示对某件事物,

没想到如此,而居然如此 expressing

realization or discovery of sth. unex-

pected; 他 ~ 真 有办法 Tā hái zhēn

yǒu bànfǎ. He is really smart after

all.

① huán 见 263 页 See p. 263

孩 hái 厂 ㄏㄞˊ (一子 - zi, 一儿 - r) 幼

童 child; infant ② ext. 子女 son

or daughter; child; 他有两个 ~ 子 Tā

yǒu liǎng ge hái. He has two chil-

dren.

骸 hái 厂 ㄏㄞˊ ① 骨头 bones of the

body; skeleton ② comb. 一骨

- gǔ bones of the dead; 尸 ~ shī hái

bones of the dead ③ 指身体 body; 病

~ bìng hái a sick body / 残 ~ cán hái

remains of the body

骸 hái 厂 ㄏㄞˊ 有机化合物的一类,通

式 R-NH-OH, 是 NH<sub>2</sub>OH 的

烃基衍生物的统称 hydroxylamine,

an organic compound, a general term

for the hydrocarbon radical deriva-

tives of NH<sub>2</sub>OH; general formula;

R-NH-OH.

海 hái 厂 ㄏㄞˊ ① 靠近大陆比洋小的水

域 sea; waters close to the conti-

nents and smaller than oceans; 黄 ~

Huánghǎi the Huanghai Sea; the

Yellow Sea / 渤 ~ Bó Hǎi the Bohai

Sea / ~ 岸 hǎi'ān seacoast; coast ② 用

于湖泊名称 name for lakes; 青 ~

Qīng Hǎi Qinghai Lake / 洱 ~ Ēr Hǎi

Erhai Lake ③ 容量大的器皿 contain-

er of great capacity; 墨 ~ mòhǎi a

very large inkstone ④ 比喻数量多的

人或事物 a great number of people or

things; 人 ~ rénǎi a sea of faces, a

huge crowd of people / 文山会 ~

wénshān-huìhǎi mountains of papers

and seas of meetings ⑤ 巨大的

largest; of great capacity; ~ 碗 hǎi-

wǎn a very big bowl / ~ 量 hǎiliàng

great capacity; magnanimity / 夸下

~ 口 kuāxià hǎikǒu boast about what

one can do; talk big

[海报 - báo] 文艺、体育演出的招贴

playbills for theatrical or sports per-

formance

醃 hái 厂 ㄏㄞˊ (古 arch.) ① 肉酱 meat

paste; ground meat ② 古代的一

种酷刑,把人杀死后剥肉酱 (a se-

-

dào tā bǐng de zhēyàng zhòng. Oh,

I had no idea he was so seriously ill.

## HAN 厂 ㄏㄢˊ

狂 hái 厂 ㄏㄞˊ 就是骆驼,也叫“堪

达罕” elk; moose (also called

“kāndǎnhǎn”).

② 见 6 页 See p. 6

预 hǎn 厂 ㄏㄢˊ 粗,圆柱形的东西直径

大的 thick; (of a cylinder-shaped

article) having a long diameter; 这线

太 ~ Zhè xiàn tài hǎn. This piece of

thread is too thick. / 拿根 ~ 杠子来抬

Ná gēn hǎn gāngzi lái tái. Find a

thick stick to lift it.

鼾 hǎn 厂 ㄏㄢˊ 熟睡时的鼻息声 snore;

sound emitted from the nose dur-

ing sleep; ~ 声如雷 hǎn shēng rú léi

snore thunderously

蚌 hǎn 厂 ㄏㄢˊ (一子 - zi) 俗称“瓦垄

子”,也叫“魁蛤”。软体动物,贝

壳厚,有突起的纵线像瓦垄。生活在

浅海泥沙中。肉味鲜美。blood clam,

a mollusc having delicious meat,

thick shells with protruding lines like

rows of tiles, living in sand or mud in

shallow sea; popularly called

wǎlǒngzi, or kuigé

酣 hǎn 厂 ㄏㄢˊ 酒喝得很畅快 drink to

one's heart's content; ~ 饮

hānyǐn drink to the full; carouse ②

ext. 尽兴,痛快 to one's satisfaction;

to one's heart's content; ~ 睡

hānshuì sleep soundly; be fast asleep /

~ 战 (长时间紧张地战斗) hǎnzhàn

hard-fought battle; locked in fierce

battle

憨 hān 厂 ㄏㄢˊ ① 傻,痴呆 foolish; sil-

ly; ~ 笑 hānxiào smile fatuously;

simper ② 朴实,天真 simple; inno-

cent; ~ 直 hānzhihonest and straight-

forward / ~ 恣 hāntàinaïve manner

[憨厚 - hòu] 朴实,厚道 straightfor-

ward and good-natured; simple and

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